Adopted

Rejected

COMMITTEE REPORT

YES: 12 NO: 0

MR. SPEAKER:

Your Committee on Environmental Affairs , to which was referred Senate Bill has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

1 Page 1, between the enacting clause and line 1, begin a new 2 paragraph and insert: 3 "SECTION 1. IC 4-23-5.5-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS 4 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 1. As used in this 5 chapter: 6 (1) "board" means the Indiana recycling and energy development 7 board created by this chapter; 8 (2) "department" means the department of commerce; and 9 (3) "director" refers to the director of the office of energy policy 10 of the department; and (4) "waste tire" means: 11 12 (A) a whole tire that: 13 (i) is not suitable for the tire's original purpose; and 14 (ii) has a volume of not more than four (4) cubic feet; or 15 (B) one (1) or more tires that: 16 (i) have been shredded, ground, or otherwise altered;

1	and
2	(ii) have a combined weight of not more than twenty-five
3	(25) pounds or total volume of not more than one and
4	one-quarter (1.25) cubic feet.
5	SECTION 2. IC 4-23-5.5-17 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
6	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
7	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 17. (a) The waste tire assistance
8	fund is established. The purpose of the fund is to promote and
9	assist waste tire collection, reuse, and recycling throughout
10	Indiana. The fund shall be administered by the board.
11	(b) Sources of money for the fund consist of the following:
12	(1) Fees collected under IC 13-20-13-7.
13	(2) Repayment proceeds of loans made from the fund.
14	(3) Gifts and donations.
15	(c) Money remaining in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year
16	does not revert to the state general fund.
17	(d) The board shall use money in the fund to do the following:
18	(1) Make forgivable loans to assist persons that derive a
19	beneficial use from waste tires. When the board makes a loan
20	to a person under this subdivision, the loan must require the
21	board to subtract fifteen cents (\$0.15) from the amount of the
22	loan for each waste tire used by the person. The board shall
23	establish loan:
24	(A) amounts;
25	(B) terms; and
26	(C) interest rates.
27	(2) Reimburse:
28	(A) solid waste management districts established under
29	IC 13-21-3-1; or
30	(B) municipal corporations;
31	that conduct waste tire collection days. The board shall
32	establish criteria for reimbursing solid waste management
33	districts or municipal corporations under this subdivision.
34	(3) Provide incentive payments and reimbursements for waste
35	tire processors and waste tire end users that use waste tires
36	that originate in Indiana for a beneficial purpose. The board
37	shall establish criteria for paying or reimbursing persons
38	under this subdivision. Payments and reimbursements under

1	this subdivision may not:
2	(A) exceed twenty dollars (\$20) per ton of waste tires used
3	by a waste tire processor or waste tire end user; and
4	(B) be made to a person for:
5	(i) disposing of waste tires at a landfill; or
6	(ii) using waste tires as a daily cover for a landfill.
7	(e) A:
8	(1) person that wants a loan from the fund under subsection
9	(d)(1);
10	(2) solid waste management district or municipal corporation
11	that wants to be reimbursed from the fund under subsection
12	(d)(2); or
13	(3) person that wants an incentive payment or reimbursement
14	from the fund under subsection (d)(3);
15	must file an application with the board on a form prescribed by the
16	board.
17	SECTION 3. IC 6-1.1-45 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
18	AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
19	JULY 1, 2005]:
20	Chapter 45. Brownfield Tax Reduction or Waiver
21	Sec. 1. As used in this chapter:
22	(1) "board" refers to the county property tax assessment
23	board of appeals;
24	(2) "brownfield" has the meaning set forth in IC 13-11-2-19.3;
25	(3) "contaminant" has the meaning set forth in IC 13-11-2-42;
26	(4) "delinquent tax liability" means:
27	(A) delinquent property taxes;
28	(B) delinquent special assessments;
29	(C) interest;
30	(D) penalties; and
31	(E) costs;
32	assessed against a brownfield and entered on the tax duplicate
33	that a person seeks to have waived or reduced by filing a
34	petition under section 2 of this chapter;
35	(5) "department" refers to the department of local
36	government finance, unless the specific reference is to the
37	department of environmental management; and
38	(6) "fiscal body" refers to the fiscal body of:

1	(A) the city if the brownfield is located in a city;
2	(B) the town if the brownfield is located in a town; or
3	(C) the county if the brownfield is not located in a city or
4	town.
5	Sec. 2. A person that owns or desires to own a brownfield may
6	file a petition with the county auditor seeking a reduction or waiver
7	of the delinquent tax liability. The petition must:
8	(1) be on a form:
9	(A) prescribed by the state board of accounts; and
10	(B) approved by the department;
11	(2) state:
12	(A) the amount of the delinquent tax liability; and
13	(B) when the delinquent tax liability arose;
14	(3) describe:
15	(A) the manner in which; and
16	(B) when;
17	the petitioner acquired or proposes to acquire the brownfield;
18	(4) describe the conditions existing on the brownfield that
19	have prevented the sale or the transfer of title to the county;
20	(5) describe the plan of the petitioner for:
21	(A) addressing any contaminants on the brownfield; and
22	(B) the intended use of the brownfield;
23	(6) include the date by which the plan referred to in
24	subdivision (5) will be completed;
25	(7) include a statement from the department of environmental
26	management that the property is a brownfield;
27	(8) state whether the petitioner:
28	(A) has had an ownership interest in an entity that
29	contributed; or
30	(B) has contributed;
31	to the contaminant or contaminants on the brownfield;
32	(9) state whether any part of the delinquent tax liability can
33	reasonably be collected from a person other than the
34	petitioner;
35	(10) state that the petitioner seeks:
36	(A) a waiver of the delinquent tax liability; or
37	(B) a reduction of the delinquent tax liability in a specified
3.8	amount: and

1	(11) be accompanied by a fee in an amount established by the
2	county auditor for:
3	(A) completing a title search; and
4	(B) processing the petition.
5	Sec. 3. On receipt of a petition under section 2 of this chapter,
6	the county auditor shall determine whether the petition is complete.
7	If the petition is not complete, the county auditor shall return the
8	petition to the petitioner and describe the defects in the petition.
9	The petitioner may correct the defects and file the completed
10	petition with the county auditor. On receipt of a complete petition,
11	the county auditor shall forward a copy of the complete petition to:
12	(1) the assessor of the township in which the brownfield is
13	located;
14	(2) the owner, if different from the petitioner;
15	(3) all persons that have, as of the date of the filing of the
16	petition, a substantial property interest of public record in the
17	brownfield;
18	(4) the board;
19	(5) the fiscal body;
20	(6) the department of environmental management; and
21	(7) the department.
22	Sec. 4. On receipt of a complete petition as provided under
23	sections 2 and 3 of this chapter, the board shall at its earliest
24	opportunity conduct a public hearing on the petition. The board
25	shall give notice of the date, time, and place fixed for the hearing:
26	(1) by mail to:
27	(A) the petitioner;
28	(B) the owner, if different from the petitioner;
29	(C) all persons that have, as of the date of the filing of the
30	petition, a substantial interest of public record in the
31	brownfield; and
32	(D) the assessor of the township in which the brownfield is
33	located; and
34	(2) under IC 5-3-1.
35	Sec. 5. (a) Subject to section 8(g) of this chapter, the board may
36	recommend that the department grant the petition or that the
37	department approve a reduction of the delinquent tax liability in an
38	amount less than the amount sought by the petitioner if the board

1	determines that:
2	(1) the brownfield was acquired or is proposed to be acquired
3	as a result of:
4	(A) sale or abandonment in a bankruptcy proceeding;
5	(B) foreclosure or a sheriff's sale;
6	(C) receivership; or
7	(D) purchase from a political subdivision;
8	(2) the plan referred to in section 2(5) of this chapter is in the
9	best interest of the community;
10	(3) the waiver or reduction of the delinquent tax liability:
11	(A) is in the public interest; and
12	(B) will facilitate development or use of the brownfield;
13	(4) the petitioner:
14	(A) has not had an ownership interest in an entity that
15	contributed; and
16	(B) has not contributed;
17	to the contaminant or contaminants on the brownfield;
18	(5) the department of environmental management has
19	determined that the property is a brownfield;
20	(6) if the petitioner is the owner of the brownfield, the
21	delinquent tax liability sought to be waived or reduced arose
22	before the petitioner's acquisition of the brownfield; and
23	(7) no part of the delinquent tax liability can reasonably be
24	collected from a person other than the owner of the
25	brownfield.
26	(b) After the hearing and completion of any additional
27	investigation of the brownfield or of the petitioner that the board
28	considers necessary, the board shall:
29	(1) give notice, by mail, to the parties listed in section 4(1) of
30	this chapter of the board's recommendation that:
31	(A) the fiscal body deny the petition; or
32	(B) the department:
33	(i) deny the petition;
34	(ii) waive the delinquent tax liability, subject to section
35	8(g) of this chapter; or
36	(iii) reduce the delinquent tax liability by a specified
37	amount, subject to section 8(g) of this chapter; and
38	(2) forward to the department and the fiscal hody a conv of

1	(A) the board's recommendation; and
2	(B) the documents submitted to or collected by the board
3	at the public hearing or during the course of the board's
4	investigation of the brownfield or of the petitioner.
5	Sec. 6. (a) The fiscal body shall at a regularly scheduled meeting:
6	(1) review the petition and all other materials submitted by
7	the board under section 5 of this chapter; and
8	(2) determine whether to:
9	(A) deny the petition;
10	(B) recommend that the department waive the delinquent
11	tax liability, subject to section 8(g) of this chapter; or
12	(C) recommend that the department reduce the delinquent
13	tax liability by a specified amount, subject to section $8(g)$ of
14	this chapter.
15	The fiscal body may recommend a reduction of the delinquent tax
16	liability in an amount that differs from the amount of reduction
17	recommended by the board.
18	(b) The fiscal body shall:
19	(1) publish notice under IC 5-3-1 of its consideration of the
20	petition under this section; and
21	(2) forward to the department written notice of its action
22	under this section.
23	Sec. 7. (a) On receipt by the department of a recommendation
24	by the fiscal body to waive or reduce the delinquent tax liability,
25	the department shall:
26	(1) review:
27	(A) the petition and all other materials submitted by the
28	board; and
29	(B) the notice received from the fiscal body; and
30	(2) subject to subsection (b), determine whether to:
31	(A) deny the petition;
32	(B) waive the delinquent tax liability, subject to section 8(g)
33	of this chapter; or
34	(C) reduce the delinquent tax liability by a specified
35	amount, subject to section 8(g) of this chapter.
36	The department may reduce the delinquent tax liability in an
37	amount that differs from the amount of reduction recommended by
3.8	the hoard or the fiscal hody

1	(b) The department's determination to waive or reduce the
2	delinquent tax liability under subsection (a) is subject to the
3	limitation in section 8(f)(2) of this chapter.
4	Sec. 8. (a) The department shall give notice of its determination
5	under section 7 of this chapter and the right to seek an appeal of
6	the determination by mail to:
7	(1) the petitioner;
8	(2) the owner, if different from the petitioner;
9	(3) all persons that have, as of the date of the filing of the
10	petition under section 2 of this chapter, a substantial property
11	interest of public record in the brownfield;
12	(4) the assessor of the township in which the brownfield is
13	located;
14	(5) the board;
15	(6) the fiscal body; and
16	(7) the county auditor.
17	(b) A person aggrieved by a determination of the department
18	under section 7 of this chapter may obtain an additional review by
19	the department and a public hearing by filing a petition for review
20	with the county auditor of the county in which the brownfield is
21	located not more than thirty (30) days after the department gives
22	notice of the determination under subsection (a). The county
23	auditor shall transmit the petition for review to the department not
24	more than ten (10) days after the petition is filed.
25	(c) On receipt by the department of a petition for review, the
26	department shall set a date, time, and place for a hearing. At least
27	ten (10) days before the date fixed for the hearing, the department
28	shall give notice by mail of the date, time, and place fixed for the
29	hearing to:
30	(1) the person that filed the appeal;
31	(2) the petitioner;
32	(3) the owner, if different from the petitioner;
33	(4) all persons that have, as of the date the petition is filed, a
34	substantial interest of public record in the brownfield;
35	(5) the assessor of the township in which the brownfield is
36	located;
37	(6) the board;
38	(7) the fiscal body; and

1	(8) the county auditor.
2	(d) After the hearing, the department shall give the parties listed
3	in subsection (c) notice by mail of the final determination of the
4	department. The department's final determination under this
5	subsection is subject to the limitations in subsections (f)(2) and (g).
6	(e) The petitioner under section 2 of this chapter shall provide
7	to the county auditor reasonable proof of ownership of the
8	brownfield:
9	(1) if a petition is not filed under subsection (b), at least thirty
10	(30) days but not more than one hundred twenty (120) days
11	after notice is given under subsection (a); or
12	(2) after notice is given under subsection (d) but not more
13	than ninety (90) days after notice is given under subsection
14	(d).
15	(f) The county auditor:
16	(1) shall, subject to subsection (g), reduce or remove the
17	delinquent tax liability on the tax duplicate in the amount
18	stated in:
19	(A) if a petition is not filed under subsection (b), the
20	determination of the department under section 7 of this
21	chapter; or
22	(B) the final determination of the department under this
23	section;
24	not more than thirty (30) days after receipt of the proof of
25	ownership required in subsection (e); and
26	(2) may not reduce or remove any delinquent tax liability on
27	the tax duplicate if the petitioner under section 2 of this
28	chapter fails to provide proof of ownership as required in
29	subsection (e).
30	(g) A reduction or removal of delinquent tax liability under
31	subsection (f) applies until the county auditor makes a
32	determination under this subsection. After the date referred to in
33	section 2(6) of this chapter, the county auditor shall determine
34	whether the petitioner successfully completed the plan described in
35	section 2(5) of this chapter by that date. If the county auditor
36	determines that the petitioner completed the plan by that date, the
37	reduction or removal of delinquent tax liability under subsection

(f) becomes permanent. If the county auditor determines that the

38

petitioner did not complete the plan by that date, the county auditor shall restore to the tax duplicate the delinquent taxes reduced or removed under subsection (f), along with interest in the amount that would have applied if the delinquent taxes had not been reduced or removed.

Sec. 9. As provided in IC 6-1.5-5-1, a petitioner under section 2 of this chapter may initiate an appeal of the department's final determination under section 8 of this chapter by filing a petition with the county assessor not more than forty-five (45) days after the department gives the petitioner notice of the final determination.

SECTION 4. IC 6-1.5-5-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 1. (a) The Indiana board shall conduct impartial review of all appeals of final determinations of the department of local government finance made under the following:

- (1) IC 6-1.1-8.
- 17 (2) IC 6-1.1-14-11.
- 18 (3) IC 6-1.1-16.

- 19 (4) IC 6-1.1-26-2.
- **(5) IC 6-1.1-45-8.**
 - (b) Each notice of final determination issued by the department of local government finance under a statute listed in subsection (a) must give the taxpayer notice of:
 - (1) the opportunity for review under this section; and
 - (2) the procedures the taxpayer must follow in order to obtain review under this section.
 - (c) Except as provided in subsection (e), in order to obtain a review by the Indiana board under this section, the taxpayer must file a petition for review with the appropriate county assessor not later than forty-five (45) days after the notice of the department of local government finance's action is given to the taxpayer.
 - (d) The county assessor shall transmit a petition for review under subsection (c) to the Indiana board not later than ten (10) days after the petition is filed.
- 35 (e) In order to obtain a review by the Indiana board of an appeal of 36 a final determination of the department of local government finance 37 under IC 6-1.1-8-30, the public utility company must follow the 38 procedures in IC 6-1.1-8-30.

1	SECTION 5. IC 6-3.1-23-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
2	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005 (RETROACTIVE)]:
3	Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "state tax liability" means a taxpayer's
4	total tax liability incurred under:
5	(1) IC 6-2.5 (the state gross retail and use tax);
6	(2) IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7 (the adjusted gross income tax);
7	(3) IC 6-5.5 (the financial institutions tax); and
8	(4) IC 27-1-18-2 (the insurance premiums tax);
9	for a listed tax (as defined in IC 6-8.1-1-1), as computed after the
10	application of the credits that under IC 6-3.1-1-2 are to be applied
11	before the credit provided by this chapter.
12	SECTION 6. IC 6-3.1-23-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
13	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005 (RETROACTIVE)]:
14	Sec. 5. (a) A taxpayer is entitled to a credit equal to the amount
15	determined under section 6 of this chapter against the taxpayer's state
16	tax liability for a taxable year if the following requirements are
17	satisfied:
18	(1) The taxpayer does the following:
19	(A) Makes a qualified investment in that taxable year.
20	(B) Makes a good faith attempt to recover the costs of the
21	environmental damages from the liable parties.
22	(C) (B) Submits a plan to the legislative body that: the
23	following to the Indiana development finance authority:
24	(i) describes A description of the taxpayer's proposed
25	redevelopment of the property.
26	(ii) indicates The sources and amounts of money to be used
27	for the remediation and proposed redevelopment of the
28	property. and
29	(iii) estimates An estimate of the value of the remediation
30	and proposed redevelopment.
31	(iv) A description documenting any good faith attempts
32	to recover the costs of the environmental damages from
33	liable parties.
34	(v) Proof of appropriate zoning for the intended reuse.
35	(vi) A letter supporting the proposed project and
36	redevelopment from the legislative body.
37	(vii) The documentation described in subsection (b).
38	(D) Certifies to the legislative body that the taxpayer:

1	(i) has never had an ownership interest in an entity that
2	contributed; and
3	(ii) has not contributed;
4	to contamination (as defined in IC 13-11-2-43) that is the
5	subject of the voluntary remediation, as determined under the
6	written standards adopted by the department of environmental
7	management and the Indiana development finance authority.
8	(2) The legislative body, after holding a public hearing of which
9	notice was given under IC 5-3-1, adopts a resolution:
10	(A) determining that:
11	(i) the estimate of the value of the remediation and proposed
12	redevelopment included in the plan under subdivision
13	(1)(C)(iii) is reasonable for projects of that nature; and
14	(ii) the plan submitted under subdivision (1)(C) is in the best
15	interest of the community;
16	(B) determining that the taxpayer:
17	(i) has never had an ownership interest in an entity that
18	contributed; and
19	(ii) has not contributed;
20	to contamination (as defined in IC 13-11-2-43) that is the
21	subject of the voluntary remediation, as determined under the
22	written standards adopted by the department of environmental
23	management and the Indiana development finance authority;
24	and
25	(C) approving the credit.
26	(3)(2) The department determines under section 15 of this chapter
27	that the taxpayer's return claiming the credit is filed with the
28	department before the maximum amount of credits allowed under
29	this chapter is met.
30	(b) In determining whether the redevelopment is in the best interest
31	of the community, the legislative body must consider, among other
32	things, whether the proposed development promotes:
33	(1) the development of housing;
34	(2) the development of green space;
35	(3) the development of high technology businesses; or
36	(4) the creation or retention of high paying jobs.
37	(b) The documentation referred to in subsection (a)(1)(B)(vii)
38	consists of information reflecting that the taxpayer:

1	(1) has never had an ownership interest in an entity that
2	caused or contributed to; and
3	(2) has not caused or contributed to;
4	the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, a
5	contaminant, petroleum, or a petroleum product that is the subject
6	of the remediation.
7	(c) The Indiana development finance authority shall:
8	(1) determine whether the taxpayer meets the requirements of
9	subsection (a)(1); and
10	(2) if the taxpayer meets the requirements of subsection (a)(1),
11	certify to the taxpayer that the taxpayer is eligible for the
12	credit allowed under this chapter.
13	SECTION 7. IC 6-3.1-23-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
14	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005 (RETROACTIVE)]:
15	Sec. 6. The amount of the credit allowed under this chapter with
16	respect to each brownfield site is equal to the lesser of:
17	(1) one two hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000); (\$200,000); or
18	(2) the sum of:
19	(A) ten one hundred percent (10%) (100%) multiplied by the
20	first one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of qualified
21	investment made by the taxpayer during the taxable year; plus
22	(B) fifty percent (50%) multiplied by the amount of the
23	qualified investment made by the taxpayer during the
24	taxable year that exceeds one hundred thousand dollars
25	(\$100,000).
26	SECTION 8. IC 6-3.1-23-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
27	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005 (RETROACTIVE)]:
28	Sec. 12. (a) To be entitled to a credit under this chapter, a taxpayer must
29	request the department of environmental management and the Indiana
30	development finance authority to determine if costs incurred in a
31	voluntary remediation involving a brownfield are qualified investments.
32	(b) The request under subsection (a) must be made before the costs
33	are incurred.
34	(c) Upon receipt of a request under subsection (a), the department of
35	environmental management and the Indiana development finance
36	authority shall:
37	(1) examine the costs; under the standards adopted by the
38	department of environmental management; and

1	(2) certify any costs that the department and the authority
2	determine to be a qualified investment.
3	(d) Upon completion of a voluntary remediation for which costs
4	have been certified as a qualified investment under subsection (c), the
5	taxpayer:
6	(1) shall notify the department of environmental management; and
7	(2) shall request from the department of environmental
8	management:
9	(A) with respect to voluntary remediation conducted under
10	IC 13-25-5, the certificate of completion issued by the
11	commissioner under IC 13-25-5-16 for the voluntary
12	remediation work plan under which the costs certified under
13	subsection (c)(2) were incurred; or
14	(B) with respect to voluntary remediation not conducted under
15	IC 13-25-5, a certification of the costs incurred for the
16	voluntary remediation that are consistent with the costs
17	certified under subsection (c)(2).
18	SECTION 9. IC 6-3.1-23-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
19	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005 (RETROACTIVE)]:
20	Sec. 13. (a) To receive the credit provided by this chapter, a taxpayer
21	must claim the credit on the taxpayer's state tax return or returns in the
22	manner prescribed by the department of state revenue.
23	(b) The taxpayer shall submit the following to the department of
24	state revenue:
25	(1) The certification of the qualified investment by the department
26	of environmental management and the Indiana development
27	finance authority under section 12(c) of this chapter.
28	(2) Either:
29	(A) an official copy of the certification referred to in section
30	12(d)(2)(A) of this chapter; or
31	(B) the certification issued by the department of environmental
32	management in response to a request under section 12(d)(2)(B)
33	of this chapter.
34	(3) Proof of payment of the certified qualified investment.
35	(4) A copy of the legislative body's resolution adopted under
36	section $5(a)(2)$ of this chapter.
37	(4) The certification received by the taxpayer under section
38	5(c) of this chapter.

(5) Information that the department determines is necessary for the calculation of the credit provided by this chapter.

SECTION 10. IC 6-3.1-23-15 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 15. (a) The amount of tax credits allowed under this chapter may not exceed one two million dollars (\$1,000,000) (\$2,000,000) in a state fiscal year unless the Indiana development finance authority determines under subsection (e) that money is available for additional tax credits in a particular state fiscal year. However, if the maximum amount of tax credits allowed under this subsection exceeds the amount available in the subaccount of the environmental remediation revolving loan fund (IC 13-19-5), the maximum amount of tax credits allowed under this subsection is reduced to the amount available.

- (b) The department shall record the time of filing of each return claiming a credit under section 13 of this chapter and shall, except as provided in subsection (c), grant the credit to the taxpayer, if the taxpayer otherwise qualifies for a tax credit under this chapter, in the chronological order in which the return is filed in the state fiscal year.
- (c) If the total credits approved under this section equal the maximum amount allowable in a state fiscal year, a return claiming the credit filed later in that same fiscal year may not be approved. However, if an applicant for whom a credit has been approved fails to file the information required by section 13 of this chapter, an amount equal to the credit previously allowed or set aside for the applicant may be allowed to the next eligible applicant or applicants until the total amount has been allowed. In addition, the department may, if the applicant so requests, approve a credit application, in whole or in part, with respect to the next succeeding state fiscal year.
- (d) The department of state revenue shall report the total credits granted under this chapter for each state fiscal year to the Indiana development finance authority. The Indiana development finance authority shall transfer to the state general fund an amount equal to the total credits granted from the subaccount of the environmental remediation revolving loan fund (IC 13-19-5).
- (e) At the end of each state fiscal year, the Indiana development finance authority may determine whether money is available in the subaccount of the environmental remediation revolving loan fund (IC 13-19-5) to provide tax credits in excess of the amount set forth in

subsection (a) in the subsequent state fiscal year.

1 2

- (f) Before December 31 June 30 of each year, the Indiana development finance authority may assess the demand for tax credits under this chapter and determine whether the need for other brownfield activities is greater than the need for tax credits. If the Indiana development finance authority determines that the need for other brownfield activities is greater than the need for tax credits, the authority may set aside up to three-fourths (3/4) of the amount of allowable tax credits for the subsequent state fiscal year and use it for other brownfield projects.
- (g) Except as provided in subsection (h), the Indiana development finance authority may use money set aside under subsection (f) for any permissible purpose.
- (h) Money specifically appropriated for tax credits may not be set aside for another use.

SECTION 11. IC 6-3.1-23-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 16. A tax credit may not be allowed under this chapter for a taxable year that begins after December 31, 2005. 2007. However, this section does not affect the ability of a taxpayer to carry forward the excess of a tax credit claimed for a taxable year that begins before January 1, 2006, 2008, under section 11 of this chapter."

Page 1, between lines 5 and 6, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 13. IC 13-11-2-74.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 74.5. (a) "Exempt isolated wetland", for purposes of IC 13-18 and environmental management laws, means an isolated wetland that:

- (1) is a voluntarily created wetland unless:
 - (A) the wetland is approved by the department for compensatory mitigation purposes in accordance with a permit issued under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or IC 13-18-22;
 - (B) the wetland is reclassified as a state regulated wetland under IC 13-18-22-6(e); IC 13-18-22-6(e); or
- (C) the owner of the wetland declares, by a written instrument:
- (i) recorded in the office of the recorder of the county orcounties in which the wetland is located; and

38 (ii) filed with the department;

1	that the wetland is to be considered in all respects to be a state
2	regulated wetland;
3	(2) exists as an incidental feature in or on:
4	(A) a residential lawn;
5	(B) a lawn or landscaped area of a commercial or
6	governmental complex;
7	(C) agricultural land;
8	(D) a roadside ditch;
9	(E) an irrigation ditch; or
10	(F) a manmade drainage control structure;
11	(3) is a fringe wetland associated with a private pond;
12	(4) is, or is associated with, a manmade body of surface water of
13	any size created by:
14	(A) excavating;
15	(B) diking; or
16	(C) excavating and diking;
17	dry land to collect and retain water for or incidental to
18	agricultural, commercial, industrial, or aesthetic purposes;
19	(5) subject to subsection (c), is a Class I wetland with an area, as
20	delineated, of one-half (1/2) acre or less;
21	(6) subject to subsection (d), is a Class II wetland with an area, as
22	delineated, of one-fourth (1/4) acre or less;
23	(7) is located on land:
24	(A) subject to regulation under the United States Department
25	of Agriculture wetland conservation rules, also known as
26	programs, including Swampbuster and the Wetlands
27	Reserve Program, because of voluntary enrollment in a
28	federal farm program; and
29	(B) used for agricultural or associated other purposes allowed
30	under the rules programs referred to in clause (A); or
31	(8) is constructed for reduction or control of pollution.
32	(b) For purposes of subsection (a)(2), an isolated wetland exists as
33	an incidental feature:
34	(1) if:
35	(A) the owner or operator of the property or facility described
36	in subsection (a)(2) does not intend the isolated wetland to be
37	a wetland;
38	(B) the isolated wetland is not essential to the function or use

1	of the property or facility; and
2	(C) the isolated wetland arises spontaneously as a result of
3	damp soil conditions incidental to the function or use of the
4	property or facility; and
5	(2) if the isolated wetland satisfies any other factors or criteria
6	established in rules that are:
7	(A) adopted by the water pollution control board; and
8	(B) not inconsistent with the factors and criteria described in
9	subdivision (1).
10	(c) The total acreage of Class I wetlands on a tract to which the
11	exemption described in subsection (a)(5) may apply is limited to the
12	larger of:
13	(1) the acreage of the largest individual isolated wetland on the
14	tract that qualifies for the exemption described in subsection
15	(a)(5); and
16	(2) fifty percent (50%) of the cumulative acreage of all individual
17	isolated wetlands on the tract that would qualify for the exemption
18	described in subsection (a)(5) but for the limitation of this
19	subsection.
20	(d) The total acreage of Class II wetlands on a tract to which the
21	exemption described in subsection (a)(6) may apply is limited to the
22	larger of:
23	(1) the acreage of the largest individual isolated wetland on the
24	tract that qualifies for the exemption described in subsection
25	(a)(6); and
26	(2) thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%) of the cumulative
27	acreage of all individual isolated wetlands on the tract that would
28	qualify for the exemption described in subsection (a)(6) but for the
29	limitation of this subsection.
30	(e) An isolated wetland described in subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) does
31	not include an isolated wetland on a tract that contains more than one
32	(1) of the same class of wetland until the owner of the tract notifies the
33	department that the owner has selected the isolated wetland to be an
34	exempt isolated wetland under subsection (a)(5) or (a)(6) consistent
35	with the applicable limitations described in subsections (c) and (d).
36	SECTION 14. IC 13-11-2-150 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
37	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 150. (a) "Owner", for
38	purposes of IC 13-23 (except as provided in subsection subsections (b)

1	and (c)) means:
2	(1) for an underground storage tank that:
3	(A) was:
4	(A) (i) in use on November 8, 1984; or
5	(B) (ii) brought into use after November 8, 1984;
6	for the storage, use, or dispensing of regulated substances, a
7	person who owns the underground storage tank; or
8	(2) for an underground storage tank that (B) is:
9	(A) (i) in use before November 8, 1984; but
10	(B) (ii) no longer in use on November 8, 1984;
11	a person who owned the tank immediately before the
12	discontinuation of the tank's use; or
13	(2) a person who conveyed ownership or control of the
14	underground storage tank to a political subdivision (as
15	defined in IC 36-1-2-13) or unit of federal or state government
16	because of:
17	(A) bankruptcy;
18	(B) foreclosure;
19	(C) tax delinquency, including a conveyance under
20	IC 6-1.1-24 or IC 6-1.1-25;
21	(D) abandonment;
22	(E) the exercise of eminent domain, including any purchase
23	of property once an offer to purchase has been tendered
24	under IC 32-24-1-5;
25	(F) receivership;
26	(G) other circumstances in which a political subdivision or
27	unit of federal or state government involuntarily acquired
28	ownership or control because of the political subdivision's
29	or unit's function as sovereign; or
30	(H) any other means to conduct remedial actions on a
31	brownfield;
32	if the person was a person described in subdivision (1)
33	immediately before the person conveyed ownership or control
34	of the underground storage tank.
35	(b) "Owner", for purposes of IC 13-23-13, does not include a person
36	who:
37	(1) does not participate in the management of an underground
38	storage tank:

1	(2) is otherwise not engaged in the:
2	(A) production;
3	(B) refining; and
4	(C) marketing;
5	of regulated substances; and
6	(3) holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect the owner's
7	security interest in the tank.
8	(c) "Owner", for purposes of IC 13-23, does not include a
9	political subdivision (as defined in IC 36-1-2-13) or unit of federal
10	or state government that acquired ownership or control of an
11	underground storage tank because of:
12	(1) bankruptcy;
13	(2) foreclosure;
14	(3) tax delinquency, including an acquisition under
15	IC 6-1.1-24 or IC 6-1.1-25;
16	(4) abandonment;
17	(5) the exercise of eminent domain, including any purchase of
18	property once an offer to purchase has been tendered under
19	IC 32-24-1-5;
20	(6) receivership;
21	(7) other circumstances in which the political subdivision or
22	unit of federal or state government involuntarily acquired
23	ownership or control because of the political subdivision's or
24	unit's function as sovereign;
25	(8) transfer from another political subdivision or unit of
26	federal or state government; or
27	(9) any other means to conduct remedial actions on a
28	brownfield;
29	unless the political subdivision or unit of federal or state
30	government causes or contributes to the release or threatened
31	release of a substance, in which case the political subdivision or
32	unit of federal or state government is subject to IC 13-23 in the
33	same manner and to the same extent as a nongovernmental entity
34	under IC 13-23.
35	SECTION 15. IC 13-11-2-151 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
36	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 151. (a) "Owner or
37	operator", for purposes of IC 13-24-1, means the following:
3.8	(1) For a netroleum facility, a nerson who owns or operates the

1	facility.
2	(2) For a petroleum facility where title or control has been
3	conveyed because of:
4	(A) bankruptcy;
5	(B) foreclosure;
6	(C) tax delinquency, including a conveyance under
7	IC 6-1.1-24 or IC 6-1.1-25;
8	(D) abandonment; or
9	(E) the exercise of eminent domain, including any purchase
10	of property once an offer to purchase has been tendered
11	under IC 32-24-1-5;
12	(F) receivership;
13	(G) other circumstances in which a political subdivision (as
14	defined in IC 36-1-2-13) or unit of federal or state
15	government involuntarily acquired title or control because
16	of the political subdivision's or unit's function as sovereign;
17	or
18	(H) a similar any other means to conduct remedial actions
19	on a brownfield;
20	to a political subdivision or unit of federal or state or local
21	government, a person who owned, operated, or otherwise
22	controlled the petroleum facility immediately before title or
23	control was conveyed.
24	(b) Subject to subsection (c), the term does not include a political
25	subdivision or unit of federal or state or local government that
26	acquired ownership or control involuntarily of the facility through:
27	(1) bankruptcy;
28	(2) foreclosure;
29	(2) (3) tax delinquency, including an acquisition under
30	IC 6-1.1-24 or IC 6-1.1-25;
31	(3) (4) abandonment; or
32	(5) the exercise of eminent domain, including any purchase of
33	property once an offer to purchase has been tendered under
34	IC 32-24-1-5;
35	(6) receivership;
36	(4) (7) other circumstances in which the political subdivision or
37	unit of federal or state government unit involuntarily acquired
38	title because of the political subdivision's or unit's function as

1	sovereign;
2	(8) transfer from another political subdivision or unit of
3	federal or state government; or
4	(9) any other means to conduct remedial actions on a
5	brownfield.
6	(c) The term includes a political subdivision or unit of federal or
7	state or local government that causes or contributes to the release or
8	threatened release of a substance, in which case the political
9	subdivision or unit of federal or state or local government is subject to
10	IC 13-24-1:
11	(1) in the same manner; and
12	(2) to the same extent;
13	as a nongovernmental entity under IC 13-24-1.
14	(d) The term does not include a person who:
15	(1) does not participate in the management of a petroleum facility;
16	(2) is otherwise not engaged in the:
17	(A) production;
18	(B) refining; and
19	(C) marketing;
20	of petroleum; and
21	(3) holds evidence of ownership in a petroleum facility, primarily
22	to protect the owner's security interest in the petroleum facility.
23	SECTION 16. IC 13-11-2-245 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
24	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 245. (a) "Vehicle", for
25	purposes of IC 13-17-5, refers to a vehicle required to be registered
26	with the bureau of motor vehicles and required to have brakes. The
27	term does not include the following:
28	(1) Farm tractors.
29	(2) Implements of husbandry.
30	(3) Farm tractors used in transportation.
31	(4) Mobile homes (house trailers).
32	(5) Trailers weighing not more than three thousand (3,000)
33	pounds.
34	(6) Antique motor vehicles.
35	(b) "Vehicle", for purposes of IC 13-18-12, means a device used to
36	transport a tank.
37	(c) "Vehicle", for purposes of IC 13-20-4, refers to a municipal
38	waste collection and transportation vehicle.

(d) "Vehicle", for purposes of IC 13-20-13-7, means a motor vehicle, a farm tractor (as defined in IC 9-13-2-56(a) or IC 9-13-2-56(b)), an implement of husbandry (as defined in IC 9-13-2-164(a) or IC 9-13-2-164(b)), and types of equipment, machinery, implements, or other devices used in transportation, manufacturing, agriculture, construction, or mining. The term does not include the following:

(1) a lawn and garden tractor that is propelled by a motor of not more than twenty (20) horsepower.

(2) A semitrailer.

(e) "Vehicle", for purposes of IC 13-20-14, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-196.".

Page 1, between lines 10 and 11, begin a new paragraph and insert: "SECTION 18. IC 13-18-22-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 6. (a) Except as otherwise specified in subsection subsections (b) and (c), compensatory mitigation shall be provided in accordance with the following table:

19	Wetland	Replacement	On-site	Off-site
20	Class	Class	Ratio	Ratio
21	Class I	Class II or III	1 to 1	1 to 1
22	Class I	Class I	1.5 to 1	1.5 to 1
23	Class II	Class II or III	1.5 to 1	2 to 1
24			Nonforested	Nonforested
25			2 to 1	2.5 to 1
26			Forested	Forested
27	Class III	Class III	2 to 1	2.5 to 1
28			Nonforested	Nonforested
29			2.5 to 1	3 to 1
30			Forested	Forested

(b) The compensatory mitigation ratio shall be lowered to one to one (1:1) if the compensatory mitigation is completed before the initiation of the wetland activity.

(c) A wetland that is created or restored as a water of the United States may be used, as an alternative to the creation or restoration of an isolated wetland, as compensatory mitigation for purposes of this section. The replacement class of a wetland that is a water of the United States shall be determined by applying the

1	characteristics of a Class I, Class II, or Class III wetland, as
2	appropriate, to the replacement wetland as if it were an isolated
3	wetland.
4	(c) (d) The off-site location of compensatory mitigation must be
5	within:
6	(1) the same eight (8) digit U.S. Geological Service hydrologic
7	unit code; or
8	(2) the same county;
9	as the isolated wetlands subject to the authorized wetland activity.
0	(d) (e) Exempt isolated wetlands may be used to provide
1	compensatory mitigation for wetlands activities in state regulated
2	wetlands. An exempt isolated wetland that is used to provide
3	compensatory mitigation becomes a state regulated wetland.
4	SECTION 19. IC 13-20-13-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
5	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 7. (a) A fee of
6	twenty-five cents (\$0.25) is imposed on the sale of the following:
7	(1) Each new tire that is sold at retail.
8	(2) Each new tire mounted on a new vehicle sold at retail.
9	(b) The person that sells the new tire or vehicle at retail to the
20	ultimate consumer of the tire or vehicle shall collect the fee imposed by
21	this section.
22	(c) A person that collects a fee under subsection (b):
23	(1) shall pay the fees collected under subsection (b):
24	(A) to the department of state revenue; and
25	(B) at the same time and in the same manner that the person
26	pays the state gross retail tax collected by the person to the
27	department of state revenue;
28	(2) shall indicate on the return:
29	(A) prescribed by the department of state revenue; and
0	(B) used for the payment of state gross retail taxes;
1	that the person is also paying fees collected under subsection (b)
52	and
3	(3) is entitled to deduct and retain one percent (1%) of the fees
4	required to be paid to the department of state revenue under this
55	subsection.
6	(d) The department of state revenue shall deposit fees collected
7	under this section as follows:
0	(1) Fighty paraent (200/) of the fees collected under this

1	section shall be deposited in the waste tire assistance fund
2	established by IC 4-23-5.5-17.
3	(2) Twenty percent (20%) of the fees collected under this
4	section shall be deposited in the waste tire management fund
5	established by this chapter.
6	SECTION 20. IC 13-23-6-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
7	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 2. The sources of
8	money for the fund are as follows:
9	(1) Grants made by the United States Environmental Protection
0	Agency to the state under cooperative agreements under Section
1	9003(h)(7) of the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C.
2	6991b(h)(7)).
3	(2) Costs recovered by the state under IC 13-23-13-8 in
4	connection with any corrective action undertaken under
5	IC 13-23-13-2 with respect to a release of petroleum.
6	(3) Costs recovered by the state in connection with the
7	enforcement of this article with respect to any release of
8	petroleum.
9	(4) Appropriations made by the general assembly, gifts, and
20	donations intended for deposit in the fund.
21	(5) Penalties imposed under IC 13-23-14 and fifty percent (50%)
22	of penalties imposed under IC 13-23-12 against owners and
23	operators of underground petroleum storage tanks.
24	(6) Revenue from the underground petroleum storage tank
25	registration fee deposited in the fund under IC 13-23-12-4.
26	SECTION 21. IC 13-23-12-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
27	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 4. The department of
28	state revenue shall collect fees paid under this chapter and deposit the
.9	fees as follows:
0	(1) Fees The ninety dollar (\$90) fee paid in connection with
1	underground petroleum storage tanks shall be deposited as
32	follows:
3	(A) Forty-five dollars (\$45) shall be deposited in the excess
4	liability trust fund.
55	(B) Forty-five dollars (\$45) shall be deposited in the petroleum
6	trust fund.
37	(2) Fees paid in connection with underground storage tanks used
8	to contain regulated substances other than netroleum shall be

1	deposited as follows:
2	(A) Forty-five dollars (\$45) shall be deposited in the hazardous
3	substances response trust fund.
4	(B) Two hundred dollars (\$200) shall be deposited in the
5	excess liability trust fund.
6	SECTION 22. IC 13-25-4-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
7	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 8. (a) Except as
8	provided in subsection (b), (c), or (d), a person that is liable under
9	Section 107(a) of CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9607(a)) for:
0	(1) the costs of removal or remedial action incurred by the
1	commissioner consistent with the national contingency plan;
2	(2) the costs of any health assessment or health effects study
3	carried out by or on behalf of the commissioner under Section
4	104(i) of CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9604(i)); or
5	(3) damages for:
6	(A) injury to;
7	(B) destruction of; or
8	(C) loss of;
9	natural resources of Indiana;
20	is liable, in the same manner and to the same extent, to the state under
21	this section.
22	(b) The exceptions provided by Section 107(b) of CERCLA (42
23	U.S.C. 9607(b)) to liability otherwise imposed by Section 107(a) of
24	CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9607(a)) are equally applicable to any liability
2.5	otherwise imposed under subsection (a).
26	(c) Notwithstanding any liability imposed by the environmental
27	management laws, a lender, a secured or unsecured creditor, or a
28	fiduciary is not liable under the environmental management laws, in
29	connection with the release or threatened release of a hazardous
0	substance from a facility unless the lender, the fiduciary, or creditor has
1	participated in the management of the hazardous substance at the
32	facility.
3	(d) Notwithstanding any liability imposed by the environmental
4	management laws, the liability of a fiduciary for a release or threatened
55	release of a hazardous substance from a facility that is held by the
66	fiduciary in its fiduciary capacity may be satisfied only from the assets
57	held by the fiduciary in the same estate or trust as the facility that gives
8	rise to the liability.

1	(e) Except as provided in subsection (g), a political subdivision (as
2	defined in IC 36-1-2-13) or unit of federal or state government is not
3	liable to the state under this section for costs or damages associated
4	with the presence of a hazardous substance on, in, or at a property in
5	which the political subdivision or unit of federal or state government
6	acquired an interest in the property because of:
7	(1) under IC 6-1.1-24 or IC 6-1.1-25, bankruptcy; abandonment,
8	or other circumstances in which the political subdivision
9	involuntarily acquired an interest in the property; or
10	(2) to conduct remedial actions on a brownfield;
11	after the hazardous substance was disposed of or placed on, in, or at the
12	property.
13	(2) foreclosure;
14	(3) tax delinquency, including an acquisition under
15	IC 6-1.1-24 or IC 6-1.1-25;
16	(4) abandonment;
17	(5) the exercise of eminent domain, including any purchase of
18	property once an offer to purchase has been tendered under
19	IC 32-24-1-5;
20	(6) receivership;
21	(7) other circumstances in which the political subdivision or
22	unit of federal or state government involuntarily acquired an
23	interest in the property because of the political subdivision's
24	or unit's function as sovereign;
25	(8) transfer from another political subdivision or unit of
26	federal or state government; or
27	(9) any other means to conduct remedial actions on a
28	brownfield.
29	(f) If a transfer of an interest in property as described in
30	subsection (e) occurs, a person who owned, operated, or otherwise
31	controlled the property immediately before the political subdivision
32	or unit of federal or state government acquired the interest in the
33	property remains liable under this section:
34	(1) in the same manner; and
35	(2) to the same extent;
36	as the person was liable immediately before the person's interest in
37	the property was acquired by the political subdivision or unit of
38	federal or state government.

1	(g) Notwithstanding subsection (e), a political subdivision or unit
2	of federal or state government that causes or contributes to the
3	release or threatened release of a hazardous substance on, in, or at
4	a property remains subject to this section:
5	(1) in the same manner; and
6	(2) to the same extent;
7	as a nongovernmental entity under this section.
8	SECTION 23. IC 34-13-3-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
9	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2005]: Sec. 3. A governmental
10	entity or an employee acting within the scope of the employee's
11	employment is not liable if a loss results from the following:
12	(1) The natural condition of unimproved property.
13	(2) The condition of a reservoir, dam, canal, conduit, drain, or
14	similar structure when used by a person for a purpose that is not
15	foreseeable.
16	(3) The temporary condition of a public thoroughfare or extreme
17	sport area that results from weather.
18	(4) The condition of an unpaved road, trail, or footpath, the
19	purpose of which is to provide access to a recreation or scenic
20	area.
21	(5) The design, construction, control, operation, or normal
22	condition of an extreme sport area, if all entrances to the extreme
23	sport area are marked with:
24	(A) a set of rules governing the use of the extreme sport area;
25	(B) a warning concerning the hazards and dangers associated
26	with the use of the extreme sport area; and
27	(C) a statement that the extreme sport area may be used only
28	by persons operating extreme sport equipment.
29	This subdivision shall not be construed to relieve a governmental
30	entity from liability for the continuing duty to maintain extreme
31	sports areas in a reasonably safe condition.
32	(6) The initiation of a judicial or an administrative proceeding.
33	(7) The performance of a discretionary function; however, the
34	provision of medical or optical care as provided in IC 34-6-2-38
35	shall be considered as a ministerial act.
36	(8) The adoption and enforcement of or failure to adopt or enforce
37	a law (including rules and regulations), unless the act of
38	enforcement constitutes false arrest or false imprisonment.

1	(9) An act or omission performed in good faith and without malice
2	under the apparent authority of a statute which is invalid if the
3	employee would not have been liable had the statute been valid.
4	(10) The act or omission of anyone other than the governmental
5	entity or the governmental entity's employee.
6	(11) The issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of, or failure
7	or refusal to issue, deny, suspend, or revoke any permit, license,
8	certificate, approval, order, or similar authorization, where the
9	authority is discretionary under the law.
10	(12) Failure to make an inspection, or making an inadequate or
11	negligent inspection, of any property, other than the property of
12	a governmental entity, to determine whether the property
13	complied with or violates any law or contains a hazard to health
14	or safety.
15	(13) Entry upon any property where the entry is expressly or
16	impliedly authorized by law.
17	(14) Misrepresentation if unintentional.
18	(15) Theft by another person of money in the employee's official
19	custody, unless the loss was sustained because of the employee's
20	own negligent or wrongful act or omission.
21	(16) Injury to the property of a person under the jurisdiction and
22	control of the department of correction if the person has not
23	exhausted the administrative remedies and procedures provided by
24	section 7 of this chapter.
25	(17) Injury to the person or property of a person under supervision
26	of a governmental entity and who is:
27	(A) on probation; or
28	(B) assigned to an alcohol and drug services program under
29	IC 12-23, a minimum security release program under
30	IC 11-10-8, a pretrial conditional release program under
31	IC 35-33-8, or a community corrections program under
32	IC 11-12.
33	(18) Design of a highway (as defined in IC 9-13-2-73) if the
34	claimed loss occurs at least twenty (20) years after the public
35	highway was designed or substantially redesigned; except that this
36	subdivision shall not be construed to relieve a responsible
37	governmental entity from the continuing duty to provide and
38	maintain public highways in a reasonably safe condition.

1	(19) Development, adoption, implementation, operation,
2	maintenance, or use of an enhanced emergency communication
3	system.
4	(20) Injury to a student or a student's property by an employee of
5	a school corporation if the employee is acting reasonably under a
6	discipline policy adopted under IC 20-8.1-5.1-7(b).
7	(21) An error resulting from or caused by a failure to recognize
8	the year 1999, 2000, or a subsequent year, including an incorrect
9	date or incorrect mechanical or electronic interpretation of a date,
10	that is produced, calculated, or generated by:
11	(A) a computer;
12	(B) an information system; or
13	(C) equipment using microchips;
14	that is owned or operated by a governmental entity. However, this
15	subdivision does not apply to acts or omissions amounting to
16	gross negligence, willful or wanton misconduct, or intentional
17	misconduct. For purposes of this subdivision, evidence of gross
18	negligence may be established by a party by showing failure of a
19	governmental entity to undertake an effort to review, analyze,
20	remediate, and test its electronic information systems or by
21	showing failure of a governmental entity to abate, upon notice, an
22	electronic information system error that caused damage or loss.
23	However, this subdivision expires June 30, 2003.
24	(22) An act or omission performed in good faith under the
25	apparent authority of a court order described in IC 35-46-1-15.1
26	that is invalid, including an arrest or imprisonment related to the
27	enforcement of the court order, if the governmental entity or
28	employee would not have been liable had the court order been
29	valid.
30	(23) An act taken to investigate or remediate hazardous
31	substances, petroleum, or other pollutants associated with a
32	brownfield (as defined in IC 13-11-2-19.3) unless:
33	(A) the loss is a result of reckless conduct; or
34	(B) the governmental entity was responsible for the initial
35	placement of the hazardous substances, petroleum, or
36	other pollutants on the brownfield.
37	SECTION 24. [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE] (a) IC 6-3.1-23-4,
38	IC 6-3.1-23-5, IC 6-3.1-23-6, IC 6-3.1-23-12, IC 6-3.1-23-13,

1	IC 6-3.1-23-15, and IC 6-3.1-23-16, all as amended by this act,	
2	apply to reportable periods beginning after December 31, 2004.	
3	(b) The department of state revenue shall implement this act to	
4	allow the application of the statutes referred to in subsection (a), all	
5	as amended by this act, to reportable periods beginning after	
6	December 31, 2004.	
7	SECTION 25. [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE] (a) The	
8	environmental quality service council shall study issues concerning	
9	the establishment and operation of mercury recovery and recycling	
10	programs in Indiana.	
11	(b) The council shall submit its report on and make	
12	recommendations concerning mercury recovery and recycling	
13	programs described in subsection (a) as part of the council's 2005	
14	final report.	
15	(c) This SECTION expires January 1, 2006.".	
16	Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.	
	(Reference is to SB 169 as reprinted January 28, 2005.)	
and when so amended that said bill do pass.		

Representative Wolkins